CITY AFFAIRS.

Meetings of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

Appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms by the Board of Aldermen-Important Action as to the Letting of Contracts-The City Markets-A Card from Commissioner Sands-Resignation of Mr. Cornell from the Croton Water Department

Board of Aldermen.
The regular weekly meeting of this Board was all estenday. There was a full attendance, and the newly-elected officers were in their places. President Cochrane opened the proceedings, and en vacated the chair pro tem. to Alderman Van enaick, the President taking his Aldermanic seat er the purpose of taking part in the proceedings.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous seting President Cochranz announced that Aldermen kadde, Falconer and Joyce were appointed a committee on a resolution offered by Alderman Radde at the last meeting as to the proposed Regis-

try law. The petition from the German Reform Association, as read in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was

pead in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was read in this Board, and was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE PLACE.

Alderman Menhandt moved a resolution in reference to the extension of La ayette place.

Alderman CONNOR said he was not prepared either to oppose or support it, and suggested that is be referred to the Committee on Streets, which was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.
AIderman Cocheane moved that Louis Jacobs be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms for the year 1872. Mr.
Jacobs was unanimously elected.
EFTING OF CONTRACTS.
President Cocheane moved the following resolu-

Resolved, the Board of Assistant Aldermen concurring, That hereafter no contract be made or let by authority of the Common Council for paying or repairing the pavement of any street or avenue in the city of New York that shall be made by the head of the department of said city, or by any other person heremote authorized whatever, without the same, both when the contempated work, job and supply shall irvoive the expenditure of more or less than one thousand dollars, shall be founded on a previous compliance in every particular with the conditions made previously requisite by section 104 of the charter as to sealed bids or broposals, as to public notice duly advertised, as to the lowest bidder, as to security, adequacy, justification and approval of the same, and as to tae publicity of the opening of the proposals or bids; and further, that no proposals or bids for paying with patenced pavement shall be received or entertained, as the same in thus being noticed prevent such competition among bidders as it is the object of said section 184 to secure.

After a short discussion the resolution was or-

meeting.

Alderman Connor moved that the Comptroller be requested to act as in his judgment may be deemed best with regard to property in relation to premises en the east side of Fourth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, the lease of which expired January to, 1872, and which had been let to the city at a rental of \$025. The motion was agreed to.

The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned about five o'clock.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday, President Wall in the chair. THE GAS QUESTION.

A petition of the Anti-Monopolists' Association was read by the cierk as to the manufacture of gas. This petition was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. CITY ADVERTISING.

A petition from the German Reform Association was read respecting the advertising in the Corpora-tion papers, and recommending that a digest of the proceedings be published. The petition was reterred to the Committee on Laws.

THE PAY OF THE LABORERS.

Alderman Galvin moved a resolution that the legality of reducing the pay of the laborers of the Department of Public Works and Department of Parks or referred for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. In supporting this resolution Alderman Galvin said that the laws passed in 1864 as to this question had not been repealed, and he was of an opinion that the Commissioners of these Departments were over-zealous in commencing their work of retrenchment with the poor laborers. The resolution was adopted.

Freet Cleaning.

Alderman Connon moved a resolution as to street cleaning, recommending that the contracts be given in districts, and that the Alderman of each district exercise a supervision as to the laithful performance of the contract. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to turnish this Board the number of attaches in the Bureau of Markets and the saarles they each receive, and also the dates of their appointment, and whether the clerks of markets have power to lease Stails in the markets.

Mr. Hall, the President of the Board, presented a resolution to paye with Belgian pavement 1 5th street, from Harlem River to Manhattan street, and manhattan street, from 12th street to the North River. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, sent in his response to a resolution of the Board, passed at its last meeting, asking information from him relative to the markets of the city. The following is his answer:—

Law Department, 5021 to the Rooment albert. THE PAY OF THE LABORERS.

ng is his answer:—

Law Department,
Office of Counsel to Corporation, Fed. 8, 1872.
To the Honorable the Board of Assistant Alde

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, Feb. \$, 1872. TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolution, adopted February 5, as follows:—"Resolved, that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to communicate to this Board as early as possible his opinion as to the power of the Common Council over and in respect to markets, making such opinion specially and specifically elear on each and every branch of such subject." Pursuant thereto I beg leave to say that by paragraph 2: of section 2! of chapter 137, Laws of 1571, the Common Council is invested with power to make ordinances in relation to the construction, repair, care and use of markets, and to enforce obedience thereto by ordinary penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding \$100. By this provision of the cantidom, repair, care and use of the markets seems to be conterred, including the power to prescribe the rents or fees, the mode and manner of disposing of stalls, the use to which they shall be devoted, &c. The executive power of enforcing the ordinances enacted by the Common Council for the regulation of the market is committed to a "Bureau of Markets," established in the Finance Department—paragraph 6, section 37, chapter 187, Laws 1870. The revenues arising from the market rents and fees are piedged to the sinking fund by an ordinance which by various statutes in relation to the creation of public docks, is rendered prevocable, save with the authority of the Legislature—Revised Ordinances of 1866, page 202. I have thus stated my opinion "as to the power of the Common Council over and in respect to markets," and shall be happy to which you may desire information, on any branch of the subject to which you may specially and specifically direct my attention, Respectfully submitted.

KICHARD O'GORMAN.

Counsel to the Corporation.

which you may desire information, on any branch of the subspectfully submitted,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,

Counsel to the Corporation.

The communication was received and referred to
the Committee on Markets.

The Committee on Markets.

The Committee on Markets.

The Committee on Markets.

The Commissioner of Public Works sent in a communication, at the request of Me Collector of Assessments, relative to the fees of the Collector and
Deputy Collectors; also the way in which ousiness
is transacted in that Bureau. Mr. Starkweatner,
Collector of Assessments, in his statement said that
he desired to call attention to certain statements
placed in the minutes of the proceedings of this
Board, for the purpose of correcting the erroneous
impression which said statements are likely to
create. A resolution had been presented to repeal
certain ordinances relative to the collection of
assessments, and that the fees allowed to the Collector are two and one-balf per cent on all moneys
which he does not collect. He denies the truth of
the statement made public last week, giving the
amounts received by him and his deputies, which,
according to the report, were \$500,000 and up wards.
The ordinances provide that the Collector and
his deputies shall each receive as compensation for
their services an equal part of two and a haif per
cent on all the items of assessments collected by hhe
Burean during the term of office for which they
were appointed, and of two per cent on all unpaid
items of assessments for which two personal demanus for payment have been made; each
acqual share of the fees with the Collector.
be they more or less, All moneys received are daily
deposited in the city Treasury, and min monthly returns of all receives have been made to the head of
the department and by him transmitted to the
Compitolier.

It was moved and adopted that in future all meetings of the Board shall be on Mondays, at three
o'Clock P. M.

A resolution was adopted that because of the reafter att
notices of meetings of committees shall b

notices of meetings of committees shall be posted on the outletin in the Clerk's office instead of adver-tising the same in the newspapers.

Commissioner Van Nort yesterday removed from office Mr. H. P. Whitney, Deputy Collector of Assessments, and appointed in his place Mr. John A.

Commissioner Van Nort has also received the following letter of resignation of Mr. Charles G. Cor-nell, Water Register; and an examination of the accounts of the Bureau is now being made:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAG OF WATER REGISTER, New YORK, Feb. 12, 1872, We York, Feb. 12, 1872, Werks:--

Werks:

Werks:

DEAR SIR—I hereby tender my resignation as Water Register to this department, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor.

You will picase authorize an examination of the books and receipts in this Bureau. and, if found correct, certify to

the same, in order that my bonds may be cancelled. Re-

A Card from Tax Commissioner Sands. The following card has been sent to the HERALD

To THE PUBLIC:—
I beg leave to say a few words to my friends and To the Public:

I beg leave to say a few words to my friends and the public in relation to the indictment found against me by the Grand Jury, on the 10th instant, for negotiating what is nopularly known as the "fitteen Million Loan." The facts recited in the Indictment, and upon which it is drawn, are substantially the same as I published in my card to the public on the 29th of October, and which were Irankly and fully proclaimed by myself. It is not shown or claimed in the bill of indictment that the negotiation was not epitrely regular, honorable and beneficial to the city and its treasury, or that I should have done it for nothing, but a mere technical and legal quibble is raised that in consequence of being a Tax Commissioner I was debarred from conducting this important and difficult negotiation, which was done with so much success that the advantage to the city was equal to nearly one million of dollars. If we have reached a condition of things in this city when men can be indicted for an honorable business transaction such as was made by myself, then no business man in this community is safe; it is only necessary for some enemy or competitor to go before a Grand Jury and on an exparte statement procure an indictment.

For some months past a conspiracy has existed

dictment.

For some months past a conspiracy has existed in this city, of which the New York Times is the mouthpiece, to so beile, misrepresent and libel me as to endeavor to force me to retire from public office. The facts in relation to this conspiracy will be developed and proven at no very distant day, when the public will be also judge for themselves who is right and who is wrong. The columns of the Times have shown that they endeavored to terrorize and coerce the Grand Jury, and that they anticlipated and announced its action long in advance. I shall show in due time what has led to indicting me for putting a million of dollars into the city treasury, and including me in the same list with men who are charged with having taken millions out of if.

I have labored hard to deserve the support and

men who are charged with having taken millions out of it.

I have labored hard to deserve the support and approval or our best clizens for many years past, and I hope to be able to snow to all unprejudiced minds that no public act of mine has yet been done to forfeit their confidence. I have obtained the best legal advice on sections 110 and 115 of the city charter, upon which this indictment is drawn, and all the eminent legal gentlemen units in the opinion that I was not debarred from conducting the negotiation in consequence of holding official position. The business community will readily see what a monstrous and wicked outrage has been perpetrated upon me in attempting to punish me for making a negotiation which large numbers of our best citizens and many eminent bankers have commended in the highest terms. During the recent attacks made upon me a number of the presidents of banks and bank directors have called upon me to express their cordial approval of this negotiation.

NEW YORE, Feb. 12, 1872.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

FERRY REFORM.

The Williamsburg Ferries and the Legisla. ture-Examination of Messrs. George Law and Others Interested in the Ferries by an Assembly Committee.

A few years ago a committee was appointed by the Legislature to visit Williamsburg and investi-gate the affairs of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company. That committee gave public and extended notice to citizens to meet them in Washington Hall, to give such testimony in regard to their ferry grievances as they saw fit, and the invitation was cheerfully accepted by thousands. An immense amount of testimony, much of it damaging to the company, was elicited, and the Legislative Committee, having completed their lavestigations, left for the capital. That was about all the good that the people got from the investigation, and there were many un-charitable persons heard whispering about being "bought on," "the company has too much money for our poorly-paid legislatures," &c.

In a subsequent Legislature an attempt was made to send down another investigating committee; but the belief prevailed in the Capitol on that occasion that it was only for

STRIKING PURPOSES,"

that it was only for "STRIKING PURPOSES," and no committee was sent. This session another committee consisting of George C. Bennett, Timothy J. Camphell and D. L. Baocock, all memoers of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, were sent down to make still another investigation. These gentlemen did not adopt the pian of their predecessors by taking a large hall and calling the dissatisfied burghers together by public advertisement. They called at THE SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE of the company, near the ferry, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for three hours asked numerous questions of Mi. George Law, Mr. Layton and other heavy stockholders in the company. The testimony elicited from the witnesses was similar to that elicited on previous occasions and is not therefore worth reproducing in the columns of the HERALD. During the investigation there was a sharp display of tact, with some temper thrown in, between Ar. Bennett, the enaitman of the committee, and Mr. George Law. The investigation closed at seven P. M. and the investigators made preparations to leave for Albany in a late train.

PHILADELPHIA REFORM.

The Bondsmen of Marcer and Yerkes Ousted from Office-Their Ignorance of the Law-Decision of the Supreme Court-Corruption of All the Departments of the City Resignation.
PHILADELHHIA, Feb. 12, 1872.

Philadelphians have begun to show in good ear-

cause they were ignorant of the law. Men occupying the positions they did are supposed to be coning the positions they did are supposed to be conwersant with the laws that govern them; and the
Supreme Court took this view of it and ousted them
from their positions. The case was prosecuted by
the "Reformers," and there is much rejocing in
their camp to-night over the result of this trial,
They are equally enuttled to credit for the culmination of the Yerkes and Marcer trials, for under their
supervision the indictments were found and prosecuted to the bitter end.
Yerkes and Marcer have the sympathy of the public, for no one deemed them guilty of criminal in-

Yerkes and Marcer have the sympathy of the public, for no one deemed them guilty of criminal intent. An example had to be made of the glaring corruption that infects all the departments of the city government, which must be stopped, and they had to suner for the benefit of the public.

WHY FORNEY RESIGNED FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Colonel Forney desires it to be distinctly understood that he is a friend of President Grant's and that he will aid him with his paper and his voice. The reason given me by himself for his resignation was a desire to give his whole attention to his paper, the Press, and he informed me further that the assessments made upon him for political purposes ate up his salary and all the money he could get from his other business. In a word, he said, "I resigned to save myself financially,"

COALITION BETWEEN GREELEY AND M'CLURE. The coalition between Greeley and McClure is said to have for its object the nomination of the Sage of Chappaqua for the Vice Presidency, provided Grant is not nominated for the Presidency,

The annual assay at the United States Mint began to-day. The Commissioners will report to-morrow, everything being satisfactory.

DEATH OF JOHN GLASS.

Investigation Before Coroner Keenan Post-Mortem Examination.

John Glass, after lingering between life and death since the 22d uit., that being the time he received his injuries in McEiroy's saloon, 109 Nassau street, died yesterday morning in Centre Street Hospital from the violence inflicted upon him by James Costello, full particulars of which have heretofore been

from the violence inflicted upon him by James Costello, full particulars of which have heretofore been published in the Herald. Coroner Keenan, who has the case in charge, notified Captain Ward, of the Second precinct, to secure the witnesses and have them at the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the investigation will take place. Only one or two persons, it is said, witnessed the fatai aftray, and that being the case only a short time will be required to conclude the inquisition.

Yesterday afternoon Surgeon Van Denatic, of the Centre Street Hospital, assisted by Deputy Coroners Wooster Beach and Jeseph Cushman, made a post-mortem examination on the body and found an incised wound on the outer aspect of the left leg, about four inches below the knee joint, four inches long; also a wound on the same aspect of the thirth, one include in length; the left olecranon (bones of the elow) process was cut off, with the skin and tissues over it. There was one incised wound on the top of the head two and one-half inches long; beneath it the outer table of the skull was fracture; under this, on the vortex, was a wound an inch long, and near this were the scars of several recently headed wounds; incised wound, two inches iong, extending from the outer side of the wrist to the middle of the palm of the hand, on the left side. Meningtits and premis, in the opinion of the physicians, were the cause of death.

At five o'clock vesterday morning a fire was dis covered in the engine room of 356 West Thirtieth street, which was occupied by James Gilles as a stone yard. The damage done to the machinery and building amounts to about \$6,000. The cause of the arc could not be ascertained.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Collax in Regard to the Nomination. WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 7, 1872.
MY DEAR SIR-I have just read in the Chicago ribune of the 5th the following special despatch from Indianapolis:-

The friends of Vice President Colfax in the State appear to be making a concerted effort for the republican nomination for the Presidency. I do not know who is the author of this telegram, but trust that you will allow me space in your colanywhere by my wish or authority. Pub-licity and privately, in speeches and in let-I have invariably declared myself in favor of President Grant's renomination, as were, and have so written to every friend in Indiana who asked my opinion. When the ticket of were, and have so written to every friend in Indiana who asked my opinion. When the ticket of Grant and Colfax was elected in 1868 I determined there should be no allegation between them growing out of the distribution of Presidential paironage—in regard to which I resolved not to obtrude—or from any lack of friendship or good will on my part. And I am glad to state that this was most cordishly reciprocated by the President, so that there has never been the sligatest disturbance of our most desirable personal and political relations. Nor can any discord in the party be traced to any real or even pretended antagonism between us. I feel deeply the obligations I am under to the republicans of Indiana and the nation for their long-centinued confidence, and political duty to a party whose record for the last ten years is the noblest ever made by any party in any country or any age induced me to say that if the National Convention desired it wisest to renominate me for the office I now hold I would accept. But my interest in the continued ascendancy or republicanism is far greater than any personal considerations, and if the Convention prefers some one else for the Vice Presidency (and there are many abler and worther), no man in the United States shall exceed me in the cordishity and earnestness with which I shall support him. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, being just as decidedly as ever in favor of President Grant's renomination, and nope our Canvention on the 22d will so decare unanimously. I beg for the sake of harmony politically, and to save me personally from the suspiction of bad faint toward one with whom my relations are and have always been so cordial, that my nature may not be mentioned oy any one in our State Convention in opposition to General Grant, whom I besieve to be the first choice of a very large majority of the republicans of the United States. Truly yours,

Referring to the above, the Journal editorially

The effort to antagonize Grant and Colfax will fail. Tacy are irieads, and will remain so in spite of the busy bodies who have been seeking for months to sow the seeks of discord between them. Nor nave the irieads of Mr. Collax in Indiana, who Nor have the iriends of Mr. Collax in Indiana, who have named him in connection with the Presidency, done so with a view to piace him in an attitude of opposition to Grant. What has been said is, in effect, that if when the National Convention meets it shall be deemed advisable, in order to secure the success and harmony of the republican party, to withdraw the name of Grant, that Mr. Colfax should then be nominated, for the reason that he has not been mixed up in any of the unfortunate dissensions that weaken our party, and occause he would bring to his support all the elements of which the party is composed. Mr. Colfax makes it very clear that he does not wish to be considered as a candidate in opposition to Grant, and this is the sum and substance of his letter.

Chief Justice Chase Out of the Field-Trumbuil the "Coming Man." [From the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freemann's Jour-

nal (democratic)]. Chief Justice Ghase has dismissed all thought of being a candidate for President this year, and is in favor of the nomination of Senator Trumbull as the opposition candidate, Mr. Trumbull is un-derstood to be a revenue tariff man, and opposed to a high protective tariff. The health of Judge Chase is not sumclently restored to admit of the exchement of a pointcal campaign such as we are likely to have this year, a fact which he fully realizes. Most of the leading democratis of this State are at present inclined to accept Senator Trumbull as "the coming man," but oppose any precipitate action.

The Resignation of Colonel Forney. [Washington (Feb. 11) correspondence of the Philadelphia Press-Forney's paper.]

While he (Colonel Forney) was Collector of the Port, if he wrote an article in favor of President Grant's administration, some "superserviceable knave" would hasten to exclaim that the Colonel was paid for his praises of power; and if he ven-tured to denounce some local politician or to refuse to join the scandal against a statesman like Colonel McClure, an older and a better republican than many who have been hunting him down, he would be characterized as an ingrate to that same power. Thus he had to choose between the shame of being a slave or a parasite. He has decided to be neither. Many persons suppose that Colonel Forney's resignation means opposition to General Grant. I do not think the President has to-day a more grateful or earnest friend than Colonel Forney, and General Grant knows it. But he is at the same time a friend of Mr. Sumner, a Irlend of more than twenty years' standing, and of others who do not favor the President's renomination. This fact was known to the President when Colonel Forney was appointed Collector of your port. His great desire is to unite the republican party of Pennsylvania, and to this end he will work steadily on his return to his editorial duties. He feels that it is time to cry "Halt?" once more to the desperate men who are trying Philadelphians have begun to show in good earnest what they are "goinz to do about it." The consignment of Yerkes, the broker, and Marcer, the City Treasurer, to the Eastern Penitentiary has been quickly loilowed by the dismissal of Messrs, Huhn, President of the Council, and Allen and Snane, members, for going on Marcer's bond, an act expressly prohibited by statute law, as published in the Herallo some two months since.

There were many politicians who doubted if the law would be fulfilled in the cases of these men, because they were ignorant of the law. Men occupying the positions they did are supposed to be con-

The Liberal Republican Movement in the Hands of "Bold Men."

[From the St. Louis Republican (passive democrat), Feb. 9.]

The liberal movement is in the hands of bold and able men, who will certainly make it a formidable revolt if the democracy will so for favor it as to yield to it the ground to fight on. Its fate is not in the hands of Mr. Trumbull on. Its fate is not in the hands of Mr. Trumbull nor any other distinguished republican who is supposed to stand half way between it and the regular party. So far from it, it may oe said that the fate of Mr. Trumbull and other emiment republicans is in its hands, provided the democracy will afford it the opportunity for development, which alone it needs. It is to be noted that the movement is not a boit of malsontents from the regular republican convention; it is a boid defiant declaration of war against that convention in advance, and for this reason more formilable and stern than a boit would be. It means nothing snort of a brilliant Presidential campaign against the dominant party and whomever the Philadelpina Convention may nominate—a campaign which it rests with the democracy to say shall be successful or a failure.

OPPOSITION TO "LOCAL OPTION" IN JERSEY.

Denunciation of the Movement by Newark Germans.

Among the measures now before the Legislature

of New Jersey is one known as the Local Option law. Its object is to allow citizens in townships, wards and counties to determine by vote whether the liquor traffic should be allowed or not. Such a law was passed last winter, and is now in force in the townships of Chatham and Madison, in Morris county. The legislators and the politicians regard the subject as a very delicate one to handle, and so in its discussion thus far have observed the greatest caution. Were it not for the vigorous novement now making by the temperance men the

greatest caution. Were it not for the vigorous movement now making by the temperance men the whole subject would be sure to have the cold shoulder of the Legislature turned on it, but as it is the temperance men are getting too powerful to be ignored. The measure now before the Legislature is a bill providing for local option in Camden county. The subject will be the special order of the day in Treaton to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon some two bundred German citizens opposed to the movement held a meeting at Waldmann Hall on Market street, Newark, to take action looking to the deicat of the measure. Mr. Eugene F. Hoffman called the meeting to order, and the following organization was effected:—Mr. Charles F. Ziegler, a lawyer, Chairman; William Droner, Secretary; Rudoip Fingado, Treasurer. On taking the chair Mr. Ziegler made a brief speech in German, in the course of which he said local option affected not only the piquor interest, but those of every other cailing or profession. The law, he declared, was contrary to the spirit of the constitution, as it wairanted a gross interference with the civil ilberty of the citizen. Remarks in a similar vein were also made in the German tongue by Mr. Hoffman, ex-Alderman Goeken and Mr. Fingado. The sentiment of all the speakers was that the measure was a species of Know-Nothing-ism, and one chiefly designed to interfer with the social customs of German citizens. The speakers were warmly endorsed by those present. A committee was appointed to proceed to Trenton to-Korow and use every proper influence to deteat the measure now be ove the Legislature. The committee was appointed were:—Measrs. Goeken, Frederick Waldmann and Mr. Ziegler, ex officio.

THE NEW YORK PRESEYTERY.

Meeting Yesterday-Three of Its Churches in Trouble-Dr. Hall on the Warpath.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Preshytery was held yesterday in the University place chanel. The great purpose of the body was to hear a report of a special committee appointed at a pre-vious meeting to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Alexander Presbyterian church, in Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, formerly the mission of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian charch, of which Dr. Alexander was formerly and Dr. John Hall now is the paster. But previous to callported for the Committee on Hamilton Gollege, recommending that institution to the sympathy and aid of the several churches within the jurisdic-tion of the body. The college is located in a thornishes more students for the Presbyterian ministry to Auburn Theological Seminary than any other college in the East, and more to the Union Seminary in this city than any other except Amherst, The State of New York, the report said, contains
A PRESBYTERIAN POPULATION OF 108,993 SOULS.

The report, after some verbal explanations, was

A large number of visiting brethren from o Presbyleries and of other denominations, who had been attracted by the interest of the cases involved in this meeting, were present, and, on motion, were

invited to sit as corresponding members.

The Committee on Benevolence and Finance reported resolutions regretting that the General Asemoly Committee of the same name had refused to allow its treasurer, Mr. J. A. Stuart, to receive the several church subscriptions and disburse the same to the different boards and objects for which the same might be designed. Hence systematic benevolence and collections would prove a failure. The report was adopted.

A lavorable time for the report of the special committee on the Alexander church naving arrived, Dr. mittee on the Alexander church naving arrived, Dr. Alken reported for that committee. From this paper and the consequent debates it appeared that this mission was organized in March, 1865, but it has not had a very turnity existence ever since, and last summer the church applied to the Presbytery for pecuniary aid. The irresbytery's church Extension Treasurer was authorized thereupon to pay \$400 to the church to liquidate its debt and thereafter the congregation were to be dissolved and Drs. Maclise and Burchard—the former being then, as now, its pastor—were appointed to give letters of dismissal to the members. Thereupon, as Dr. Hall showed by documentary evidence, the trustees of THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, who owned and held the anission building and properly, took steps to obtain possession of the same. They had leased the building, or a portion thereof, to the Alexander church, from year to year, at the nominal rental of \$1. But as soon as they attempted, upon the prospective dissolution of the Mission church, to gain possession of their property, the Mission men "got their backs up" and semi a very haughty letter to the Fifth avenue church trustees—which letter Dr. Hall read—asserting a property right in the lots, the building and the furniture of the Alexander church. It then became a matter of law and justice for the Fifth avenue church trustees to dispossess the trespassers who had thus turned a privilege into a right. The Alexander church people were therefore notified that at church trustees to dispossess the trespassers who had thus turned a privilege into a right. The Alexander church people were therefore notified that at the expiration of their annual lease, in March, they would have to get out. Last week the diministry came up before the Presoytery, and Dr. Maclise read a paper, containing very coarse institutions and attributing base motives to the Prith avenue churca, and the Presbytery appointed a special committee to inquire into and report on the facts. That committee reported that it met the Alexander church people on the 5th inst. and ascertained that the church contains flity-two members and an average attendance of 130 persons at every Sabbath service, and between thirty and forty at the prayer meetings; that it Sabbath collections amount to \$7; that it called Dr. Maclise at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, toward writen the church can raise only \$500, and that the church is opposed to its own dissolution or that of the pastoral relation of Dr. Maclise to it. The special committee, herefore, made no recommendation, but simply referred the Presbytery to chapter 10, section 3, "form of government" of the church, for guidance.

Dr. John Hall took the warpath in defence of his own church. He was not pastor here when The Alexander Mission was organized, herein the health of the church in the missions in the city were accused of seeking diocesan powers and of doing this work from base motives. And the Presbytery had no more respect for itself or its members than to allow these remarks to pass un-

and of doing this work from base motives. And the Presbytery had no more respect for itself or its memoers than to allow these remarks to pass unrebuked. He hoped it would be more careful in future and not allow such a spirit as was then manifested to enter and divide the Church here. The Doctor got quite warmed up in his speech, and evidently had the sympathy of the house with him. Dr. Maclise wished to reply, but the Presbytery refused, considering that his remarks last week were out of order. The matter was disposed of, so far as the Presbytery is concerned, by accepting the special committee's report and laying the resolution looking to a dissolution of the society on the table indefinitely.

Another "rumpus," connected with the Harlem Another "rumpus," connected with the Harlem Presojterian church, came before the Presojtery. There are two bodies there, one of which rents a charch edifice and the other rents a bain over the market, a block or two away. The seceders took the pastor off with them, and the Church Extension committee had pledged the funited church \$10,000 towards the erection of a new edifice; but the pastor lailed to apprise them of the fact until he and twenty-eight members had gode. Then the Church Extension Committee withdrew its promised aid and the old church weat ahead building a fecture room,

Extension Committee withdrew its promised and and the old caurch weat ahead building a fecture room, which will be completed about May, but without this at a treath proceed further.

THE EXTENSION COMMITTEE WERE ACCUSED by Dr. Reid, the delegate from the old church, with being in collasion with the seceders, to the injury of the former. This was denied by Dr. Hastings on behalf of the committee. Delegates from the seceding body were properties and presented their side, and the marter was referred to a committee to harmonize the factions if possible.

But still another church difficulty came up before the Presbytery for redress. Under its auspices the Rev. A. Gor. has for some time past been conducting religious services in the Union Theological Seminary for French people. The enterprise was known as the "French Evangelical Church." A short time ago the congregation, without the presentation of charges or the delay of trial—indeed, without assigning any reason whatever—dismissed Mr. Gore and very coolly handed him a notice to read on Sabbata morning to the caucha announcing that Rev. A B would preach there thereafter. This being so frregular, Mr. Goré appealed to the Presbytery, which appointed Drs. Hail and Adams and Elvier Glatz to inquire into the facts and the expediency of sustaining the French mission any longer, and thus were three caurch fights partly disposed of—enough for one day.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

Is the Methodist Itineracy in Danger?-Plea

Yesterday the Methodist preachers discussed the question, "Is it desirable that the rule of the term of the pastoral relation be so altered that the bishops may return pastors to charges for more than three years ?" Dr. B. F. Adams, of Brooklyn, opened the discussion, taking the affirmative of the proposi-tion. He showed that the standard of success now set up by church trustees and stewards is to fill the church and make it pay expenses, and the minister who can do that is the most desirable. Hence he said the churches that are fliled are filled mainly through

BUFFOONERY AND FUN,

and this tendency has almost ruined the churches of Brooklyn and New York. He urged pastoral work from house to house as the most efficient means of accomplishing the Master's work, but then, as soon as a pastor has made himself familiar with the homes and the membership of his congregation, the three years' rule of Providence manufactured by the General Conference steps in and severs his re-lation, sends him adrift, and injures, if it does not

the General Conference steps in and severs his relation, sends him adrift, and injures, if it does not destroy, his usefulness. He believed the pastors generally would prefer a longer stay in their charges, and ne thought the people would prefer the same also. He had one charge himself, now-lever, which he wished to escape from before his term had expired, and as a solace for his woes ne used to sling with his wife every day, "The Conference year is rolling round," &c.

THE THREE YEARS' RULE IS INVIDIOUS.

It measures a man as to his time and to his work. It limits his usefulness, and shuts him out from any participation in temperance and other movements of the day, because he knows his time is short and it is not worth his waite to engage in them. It isolates his influence with the young, and children very soon learn to know and to love the man who has a child heart. But many ministers forget that they ever were bables. The consequence is that when the minister to whom the youth of a church have become attached leaves, after his three years, they leave and go eisewhere also, Dr. Adams cited several instances of this sort within his own knowledge that in one, two or a dozen years be may be sent the pastor's hold on the church and on the family, and he contended that no man can go to work for God with an undivided heart with the knowledge that in one, two or a dozen years be may be sent adrift. He, therefore, lavored a modification of this rule. The near approach of the quadrennial Meeting of the general convergence, this year to be held in Brooklyn, makes this a question of some importance to Methodists.

Rev. Mr. Osbonne, while complimenting Dr. Adams on his efficiency as a pastor and preacher, was decidedly opposed to any further extension of the pastoral term. He would have it permanently fixed at two years.

the question it was continued for next Monday, when Dr. Crawford will lead the debate on it.
Rev. Dr. Nasr, of Drew Theological Seminary, by request, made some remarks on Christian notiness, to the possession of which he has recently attained. Drs. Bannister and Rawlins, of the Book Committee, spoke briefly about their respective fields of labor in the West, after which the meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

The Constitution To Be Christianized-No More Bad Rulers.

A meeting was held last evening in the Third Reformed Presbyterian church to consider the "Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" and to endorse the action of the

National Association, opened the meeting by some account of the Cincinnati Convention and reference to the aims of the association and to the opposition of various classes. He stated the aim of teract the attempts to obliterate the Christian features of our civilization. The attempt to keep the Bible out of the schools and recent procession of Internationals on Sunday were referred to. To meet this so-called "inflide!" movement the association proposes to authenticate in the fundamental law the Christian features which the opposition element is trying to

obliterates which the opposition element is viving to obliterate.

Mr. McAllister was followed by the Rev. Mr. MILLIGAN, of New York, who referred to the work as under the direction of God, and expressed his confidence in ultimate success. He believed one with God to be a majority. Was there ever a time, he asked, when the councils of our nation were so composed of vile men and when our journais so teemed with the doings of vile men elected by the votes of a Carlistian people? Now, to-day the trath is felt as never before that we

we Must have oppicers
of a better kind, men who will stand temptation.
It has been found impossible to get the right man in
the right place. Now we want to change the consitution so that if the wrong man is in office
no may be impeached. A man may be anything
bad, but if ne has arrived at a certain age and can
count a certain number of votes he may be
elected. We want better rulers, and God
is preparing the way. There ought to be a change
in connection with oaths. The decadence has ocen
going on till now there is nothing so flippant, so
Godless and profane as the oaths administered from
the President down to the constable. What is the
fruit of that kind of swearing? Oaths are taken
without any idea of their sacredness—taken to-day
and violated to-morrow. To-day we have no oath
that binds the conscience, and there is no fidelity in
oaths. Now, what we mean to do, is to reinstate in
oaths, "Almignty God, the searcher of all hearts,"
And God is going before us, showing that unless this
is done justice is injustice and fidelity is inindelity. God is preparing the way before
us in reference to the Saboath. A bill has
been introduced into the New York Legislature to
reinstate travel on the Sabbatt. I am glad to say
that another bill has been introduced to prevent
any procession on God's noly day. What will be
done with these bills the speaker did not know, but
he knew that the infidets mean to destroy every
yestigo of a Sabbath and bring about a
REGIO OF TERROR.

We mean that Christianity shall be the law of this
land.
Rev. J. H. Boggs, of Brooklyn, said there was to MUST HAVE OFFICERS

We mean that Christianity shall be the law of this land.

Rev. J. H. Boggs, of Brooklyn, said there was to be a new class of politicians. The constitution is a great living teacher in this land, and the people show that they have been good pupits. We have seen the effect of induct theories of government. We have seen their procession in our streets. That procession was no meaning less thing; there was danger in it. We are to go back and teach the constitution that the powers that be are ordained of God. In the Sunday Heraldo of February 4 there is an article strice the "Force of Conscience," in which the pastors at the Convention are advised to go home, and remember that "the letter killetn and the spirit maketh alive." In the Christian Union of this week there are some discouraging words, saying that ine movement is altogether impracticable. We are glad of this opposition. The great truths are not discussed. These papers dare not enter into a full and fair discussion of this matter. The logic of Christianity is all against them. We cannot expect co-operation from many departments of the Christian Church, nor from outside men. The Convention at Philadelphia was a wonderful success, but there may be in inture conventions more opposition. If so, let us raily around the cause with greater carnestness. This is the great question of the hour; we must load and fire, load and fire again, every man in his place.

place.
Rev. Francis Kennedy expressed himself as heartily in favor of the whole movement, and as endorsing the resolutions passed at Uncinnati. He consideres Young America as a big boy, who needed a wholesome Christian education. At the close of his speech the meeting adjourned.

THE DEATH OF MR. KLUMP.

Not a Homicide-Discharge of Mrs. Holland. Coroner Schirmer yesterday morning held an inquest, at his office in the City Hall, in the case of John Klump, the aged German who died at his house, 504 East Seventeenth street, late on Saturday afternoon, as was alleged, from the effects of violence received at the hands of Mary Holland, one of his tenants. She went into the yard to split some kindling wood, when Klump jusuited and on the head with a small piece of wood. Klump was in a great passion and the excitement accelerated the disease with which he was suffering and he fell dead. A very brief synopsis of the testimony

ated the disease with which he was suffering and he fell dead. A very brief synopsis of the testimony may be found below.

Elizabeth Kaiser, daughter of the deceased, testified that about five o'clock on Saturday alternoon she was on the top floor of house 504 East Seventeenth street; she heard her father's voice in the yard, and looking out the window saw Mrs. Holiand splitting wood; she went towards the house and shook a hatchet in the face of deceased, but did not strike him; the witness then ran down stairs and found her father lying in the hallway; Mr. John Kielly had deceased in his arms and death ensued soon alterwards.

Bertha Klump. a young daughter of deceased, testified that her lather, hearing Mrs. Holland splitting wood on the flagging in the rear yard, went down and took the hatchet from her; Mrs. Holland attempted to recover the hatchet, and in doing so caught deceased by the hair; she got the hatchet, and with the struck the deceased in the right side quite a heavy blow with the flat side of the weapon; deceased died a few minutes afterwards.

M.S. Holland, the accused, was called in her own behalf, and said she went into the yard to choo a intue wood, and while there deceased appeared and kloked and struck her, besides puiling her by the hair; he took the hatchet from her and threw it aside in the yard; deceased also jammed her head between the door and the casing; she then gathered up her wood and went up stairs; did not strike deceased with a short sick of wood.

Dr. Cushman then gave the result of the postmortem examination. He found no marks of violence whatever on the body, and in his opinion death ensued from serous effusion of the brain and apoplexy of the right lung. The case was given to the jury, who found a verdict corresponding with the medical testimoly.

Coroner Schirmer thereupon discharged Mrs. Holland from custody, and she left for home with her triends.

THE SIXTH AVENUE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Wrong Parties Arrested-The Assailant Delivers Himself to the Police.
On Sunday morning, at the Jefferson Market
Police Court, Thomas Bennett and John Garvin were

locked up for shooting John Henry, a bartender for his brother George, at 496 Sixth avenue, also pointing a pistol at the latter. The facts of the case being published in the Herald, attracted the attention of Daniel Bigiey, aged sixteen, of 440 Eighth avenue, who called upon Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth pre-cinct station house, and informed him he was the called upon Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth precinct station house, and informed him he was the party who had done the shooting. He further stated that on Saturday night he had been at a dance house, kept by George Harman, over the Swimming Academy, corner of Thriteit street and Sixth aveaue. After the dance he, in company with Harman, Bennett, Garvin and several others, visited Henry's saloon, for the purpose of getting a glass of lager. The party, with the exception of the one who called for the drinks and another, had been waited upon, when Henry demanded payment for the drinks furnished. They informed him they would not pay until all hands had been waited upon, which caused a good deal of grumbling on both sides. Bigley states he was leasing on the counter, stupidly drank, when the barkeeper came towards him and struck him a powerful blow in the mouth with his fist, after which the proprietor rushed from behind the counter, and locking the door, placed the key in his pocket. The party, upon fluding they were made prisoners, commenced jumping through the wildows, and stood not upon the order of going but got out the best way they could. While this was going, on he states he saw the bartender advancing towards him with a club in his hand, and, feeling a revolver placed in his hand by Harman, he drew it and fred at him. Captain Caffrey, upon receiving the above information, despatched one of his officers and had Harman conveyed before him. He stated he did not give Bigley the pistol in the saloon, but did so about vix o'clock that evening. He admitted being in the saloon at the time the shooting took place. As the snooting took place in Captain Burden's precinct, and lennet and Garvin were arrested by his men, they were both sent, in custody of two officers, to the Tinritein precinct station house, and locked up. Yesterday morning they were excerted before Justice Cox at the Jeneteson Market Folice Court, and locked up, to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Henry, to await the result of the injuri

ARSON AGAIN.

Narrow Escape of a Tenement House from Destruction.

The Train of Benzine-A Deeply Laid Plot Care ried Out with Ingenuity-Arrest of the Supposed Incendiary-Confession of the Owner of the Property.

On Friday evening last the inhabitants of the tenement house 171 West Sixty-second street were astonished by the strong odor of benzine that pervaded the building. At first it was supposed that some accident had occurred on the stairway and that one of the inmates of the house had spilled oil or something of that nature in one of the halls that caused the offensive smell. As the nuisance stairs to consult with the people who were living on the opposite aide of the hall to where the nuisance came from and they found the family there suffering so much from the effects of the smell that it was resolved to call in the assistance of the police. One of the men who lived in the house went to the Nineteenth Preofficers. They

BURST INTO THE APARTMENT

from which the smell proceeded, and, upon examination, discovered that most elaborate preparations had been made to burn the place. Benzine had been most extensively used, and the whole floor was so disposed that the smallest blaze would have caused a fire that must, of necessity, have carried away the entire building. The front room of the apartment, which was on the ground floor, was the apartment, which was on the ground noot, was used as a shoemaker's workshop Immediately behind this was a sleeping room, and again in the rear of that two other bedrooms. Turoughout the entre depth of the house, from the little bedroom in the rear of the shop in front, a regular train of benzine had been laid, and so acroity that had the place caught fire, as was intended, nothing could have saved the structure. The carpet was saturated with the inflammable fluid. It stood in pools under the zincy when it was raised, and a basket of cithes that slood beside one of the beds was LITERALLY SOAKING

when it was raised, and a basket of cicines this stood beside one of the beds was

LITERALLY SOAKING

with it. The fire had evidently been started some time previous to the arrivat of the police, but the papers that were expected to communicate the fames did not carry out the object expected, and the plot was a failure. When the police saw the nature of the affair they took possession of the rooms and remained there in the hope that some of the guilty parties would turn up. Their expectations were rully realized, for a gentleman named. Jones, against whom some very serious charges have since been made, shortly put in an appearance. Mr. Jones was asked what he wanted by the police, and he replied that Mr. Cleske, the man who had lived in the place, was a friend of his and was making a pair of boots for him. To induce Mr. Jones to enter the building the policeman told him a robbery had been committed, and, as

lived in the place, was a friend of ms and was making a pair of boots for him. To induce Mr. Jones to enter the building the police-man toid him a robbery had been committed, and, as a further inducement to him to say what he knew of the Pamily who had lived in the rooms, Mr. Jones was invited to the station house. Nothing of any consequence, however, could be got from him, and the police were compelled to let him go. Some three hours after that the Cleske family appeared. The husband and wife were arrested by officer Reinesch, of the Fire Marsha's office. Cleske was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and while there, becoming frightened, he made a condession to the officer, in which he stated that Jones was the man who had planned and carried out the project of burning up the place. Upon this faiornation Officer Reinesch arrested Jones and locked aiming to await the further action of the Marshal, and he will be taken to the Yorkville Police Court this morning to obtain

THE NECESSARY PAPERS

for an indictment against him. Cleske and his wife are also held as witnesses in the case. Jones seems to be an expert in the arson business, for this is the fourth case in which he has been engaged. Marshal McSpedon thinks that this time he will be able to officer Reinesch in German, and translated under out to the Fire Marshal.

The following is the statement of Cleskt, made to Officer Reinesch in German, and translated under out to the Fire Marshali we have to the word of the will be able to officer Reinesch in German, and translated under the project of the pro

From Prince street I moved to Myrtie, near Realford arenue, Brooklyn, in December, 1871. On Stunday, the 7th of January, this year, and Jones came to my readence n Mott street, between Grand and lietater, and propose; to open a half business in partnership with my wife in Sitty-accound street, the same place with the same proposal before at several times. He first spoke about it ween il lived in Prince street last year. On this day, the 7th of January, I recined to isleen to his proposal, and he went away it feeling incignant. Mexic incoming, when I cannot be from the rear, and robused me of about three broken into it from the rear, and robused me of about three horders with the rear, and robused me of about three horders arrived learn the Bowery, to the property of Jones, in Second street, near the Bowery, to the property of Jones, in Second street, near the Bowery, to my street, the place I keep that it was not so, and could not be so. Jones soon after came to my store and laughed at all Itoid him about the robbery. A day after that, on the Sth of January, I moved to 181 East Sixty-accountary things insured sarginats fire. He that remarked, "A man who would rob might go and burn me out too," I refused, but at last he persuaded my wite to it and on Third avenue and procured \$1,000 msurance, for which she pail \$I of members of the pail \$I of the pail

Probable Arson in West Twenty-nists Street.

At haif-past two o'clock yesterday morning a fire, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in the basement of the three story brick tenement house 436 West Twenty-ninth street, the property of Mrs. King, of Long Island. The damage done to the bunding amounted to \$400. It was fully insured. The furniture on the first floor, which was occupied by William Arien, was damaged to the extent of \$100. No insurance.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.

Patrick Lynch, residing at 251 West Twenty-nint street, charges that while passing along Twenty-seventh street, between sixth and Seventh avenues, seventh street, between sixth and Seventh avenues, at one o'clock yesterday morning, he was seized by four young men and ran into an alicyway, where they held him and locably took from him his watch, valued at \$15, and his wallet containing pawn tickets and jewelry, valued at \$12. Meeting Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, he stated his loss to him and gave a description of the parties. The officer anceceded in arresting two young men, who gave their names as John Russelt and Wilkiam Marshall. Upon comronting them before Lynch he fully identified them as two of the party who had robbed him. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and denied the charge, but were fully committed for trial.